The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,009.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	6	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin	7	20	„ Pondicherry	12	
„ Colombo.....	21		„ Galle	12	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Pondicherry ..			„ Cochin.....	16	1
„ Madras.....	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada.....	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam.....	18	3	„ Carwar.....	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay ..	20	5

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bayns, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above for exchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah 25	& 9
„ Kurrachee 11		25	„ Fao 25	9
„ Guadur 13		26	„ Bushire 27	11
„ Muscat 15		29	„ Lingo 29	13
	Oct.			Oct.
„ B. Abbas 17		1	„ B. Abbas 1	15
„ Lingo 18		2	„ Muscat 3	17
„ Bushire 21		5	„ Guadur 5	19
„ Fao 22		6	„ Kurrachee..... 7	21
Arrive Bussorah 23		7	Arrive Bombay 10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 899 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st ugust, at noon.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Salmon, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cares, will be despatched to the above Port, on MONDAY, 31st instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August 1868.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA, GALLE, AND MADRAS.

THE well-known S. S. "KOINA," 1,000 tons, Captain Colliver, will be despatched to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, 27th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August 1868.

FOR MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. "TYNEMOUTH," James B. Kennedy, Commander, 1,409 tons, will sail for the above Ports on SATURDAY, 29th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents, Rampart Row.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Macedon."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
Opposite the Julich's Place.
Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Cologne, 1863. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, for a Mercantile Firm, an experienced NATIVE or EURASIAN CORRESPONDENT CLERK: must have a good knowledge of English and write a good legible hand. Apply with testimonials to "J. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Fort Premises, 24 Rampart Row, on THURSDAY the 27th August 1868, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1868, and the Directors' Report.

To elect Auditors.

To fix the day for the next Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European an British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co,.....BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,.....CALCUTTA.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, late of Auchenreoch and Chapelton, in the County of Forfar, in Scotland, deceased, who died on the 16th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with extract of his Registered Will and Testament Testamentor annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, a member of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims, upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM BAXTER SMITH, residing at No. 13 Apsley Villas, Turckenham, in England, as the accepting Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

DR. DAVID RITCHIE, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of DAVID RITCHIE, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, on the Retired List of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and lately residing at Dalgairns, in the County of Fife, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 25th May 1863, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentor of the said Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES and Co., are required on or before the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, of the City of Edinburgh, in North Britain, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and ALEXANDER MONCRIEF, of Perth, in North Britain, Esquire, writer to the Signet, as the Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

VICTORIA SPINNING Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on SATURDAY the 25th day of July last at the Company's Registered Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. "That by reason of the debts and liabilities of the Company it is not desirable to carry on the business of the Company."

2. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
Chairman.

NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on THURSDAY the 13th day of August instant, at the Company's registered office, No. 14, Apollo Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee and Lalbhoy Vullubhoy be appointed Liquidators to wind up the Company voluntarily without remuneration.

2. That the Liquidators shall have the power specified in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company or any Contributory or alleged Contributory or oth r Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
Bombay, 17th August 1868. Chairman.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NOTICE.—Mrs LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

AND

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, EQUITY SIDE.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

Bhagurtheebace, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

Vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Hurrichund Luxmonjee, Anundrow Luxmonjee, Dadjee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Setaee, widow, Moroba Hurree Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And

Bhagurtheebace, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succarara Luxmonjee, Vishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadjee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabbaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee, Seetaee, widow Moroba Hurry Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

And

Bhageertheebace, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabbaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bh- oleshwur, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 604 a d by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and three and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee.

Defendants.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeshwuntrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabahee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bh- oleshwur, on the east side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 194, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-five and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cowasjee Patell Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghier Davur, and on or towards the south by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wiswanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the subdistrict of Fort, on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 194, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-five and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cowasjee Patell Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghier Davur, and on or towards the south by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity, and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5 Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SECOND GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL, PIANO, VIOLIN, AND SONG PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have their 2nd Performance on the abovementioned day in a different style, in which Professor Ruchwaldy will play on the Violin and Madame Ruchwaldy will Sing.

The Programme is composed, so that they hope the audience will be very pleased in witnessing the Performance, and they solicit their kind Patronage.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism and Electricity.

1.—The Devil's Supper.
2.—The Wonder Fabric.
3.—Always More—More.
4.—The Quick Dhoby.
5.—The Capital Hat.
6.—The Wonderful Shot in the Heart, or Where?
7.—The Magnettique Scissor.
8.—The Wonder in the Globe.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

II.

GRANT CONCERT

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL, PIANO AND VIOLIN,

BY

PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1.—La Straniera Phantasie Concert (Par Thalberg) ..... By M. Ruchwaldy.
2.—Yankee Doodle (American Variation on the Violin)..... By P. Ruchwaldy.
3.—Grand Air of Robert's Song..... By M. Ruchwaldy.
4.—Carnival de Venice (Par Ernst)..... By P. Ruchwaldy.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

III.

GRAND POWER OF MAGNETTIQUE,

OR

THE CELEBRATED DONATO-ROPE DANCER AS AN AUTOMATON,

who will exhibit on the Rope by word of command of Professor Ruchwaldy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes..... Rs. 5 | Gallery..... ... . Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit..... ... . „ 1

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, instant, at noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1863, Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—The following Special Resolutions will also be proposed:—

That a certain number of the old Presses of the Company not being able to compete favourably with the improvements that have been brought out by other Companies, the Directors be authorised to put themselves in communication with their Agents in England with the view of obtaining Plans and Specifications of a new Press that shall offer greater advantages in measurement and general economy than any other at present established in Bombay, and if the same meet their aproval, they be authorised to purchase any number within the present amount of the Reserve Fund.

That the Directors be authorised at any time in case of need to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Fund for the current working expenses of the Company to the extent of Rs. 30,000, any sum so borrowed to be refunded, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

That Clause 32 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the words "one of the Directors for the time being" the words "by the Secretaries of the said Company."

That Clause 44 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be altered by adding thereto the following words—

"Provided" also that when and so often as the Reserve Fund which shall for the time being be set apart and invested under this Clause shall amount to the sum of Rupees Three Hundred Thousand or upwards, the Directors shall be at liberty, if they think fit, to discontinue the setting apart of all or any part of such percentage as aforesaid or the further accumulation of such Reserve Fund or of the Interest thereon.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LITTLE doing. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	100	.....	Bank of Bombay..	100 per share.
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	12 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	50	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000	1,000	112½		Madras Bank ...	165½ p. s.
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ...	135
500,000	250	250	18	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
100	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	80 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	Is. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits..	4 Do. do....	Is 11 7/16d. to Is. 11½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	Is. 11 9/16 l. to Is. 11¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½ to 99¾
Do. ...	30 days' sight...	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
China ...	60 days' sight .	229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ...	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	...	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 ...	95
" "	1842-43 ...	
" "	1854-55 ...	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ...	100½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55.. ...	106
Five and half per cent.	... ...	115

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST.

			Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } Akote.. }	..	New ..	229 to 225
Broach ...	..	.. ..	220 to 222
Dholleras..	..	.. ..	230 to 235
Bhownuggur }	..	.. ..	..
Veeravul..	..	.. ..	200 to 215
Vingorla..	..	.. ..	218 to 220
Dharwar Sawginned	..	.. ..	230 to 232
Khandeish .. } Barsee .. }	..	.. ..	212 to 215

Ready sales ..... 250 Candies.

Market firm.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 20.

Government Securites.—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 4-10 and 4-8 discount. In 5 per cents. of 1856-57, a large amount was placed at Rs. 9-12 premium. 5½ per cents. were bought at Rs. 15-2 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures found ready buyers at Rs. 6-4 premium

The transactions in Bank of Pengal shares were at Rs. 1,749 and 1,745.

Several purchases of National Bank shares were effected at Rs. 134, and two small lots at Rs. 134½.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co's shares were plentiful in the market, and prices have again declined: the sales reported were at Rs 315

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares continue advancing in prices, and large numbers change hands; the transactions reported to-day amount to nearly 500 shares at Rs. 105 for cash, and one lot of 5 shares at the same price clear of brokerage or equal to Rs 107 each. The time-bargain contracts were at Rs. 110, and 20 shares at Rs. 112, for deliveries in two months.

Sales of Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 7 and 7½.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 18th August, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up, ...	Rs.	2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund, ...		17,97,647	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 22,27,593 0 3		1,36,04,676	7 6
Do. do. at Branches, ,, 1,13,77,083 7 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.		3,52,92,232	14 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,17,653	14 11
Sundries		5,81,273	5 8
	Rs..	7,41,93,484	10 2

ASSETS.

Government Securities, ...	Rs.	89,06,(01	9 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches, ...		44,52,152	0 0
Accounts of Credit and do. do. ...		1,36,59,784	13 1
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. ...		1,23,79,180	2 3
Dead Stock, ...		8,15,154	8 7
Stamps, ...		12,078	7 0
Balances with other Banks, ...		3,09,471	7 0
Sundries, ...		7,50,591	2 0
	Rs..	4,12,5,914	1 8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, ... Rs.	1,32,32,788	12 2	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..... ,,	1,96,74,786	12 4	
		3,29,07,570	8 6
	Rs.	7,41,93,484	10 2

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, August* 22.)

The latest quotations are as follows.—For London, Linseed £2-2-6 to £2-5 per ton. Jute £2 per ton for immediate shipment and £2-5-0 do. £2-5 per ton for time; Rice £1 per ton; Saltpetre 15s. per ton; Poppy Seed £1-12-3 per ton. and Hides, Tea, &c., £2-10 per ton. For Liverpool, Linseed £2 per ton; Jute £1-17-6 to £2 per ton. Cotton none

For America 8/0 for Seeds, and 85 per ton for measurement goods.

To Mauritius Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-1 per bag. Colombo 11 annas per bag.

Engagements of yesterday:—

For London, "City of Delhi," iron ship to arrive, 400 tons Jute at £2-5 and 400 tons Linseed at £1-5 per ton. "Benton," 400 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Roman Empire," 150 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Garin Steel, 100 tons Jute at £1 per ton. "City of Shanghai, 100 tons Jute at £2, and 25 tons Poppy Seeds at £1-12-6 per ton.

For Demerara.—"Winchester, passenger ship, engaged for the conveyance of emigrant coolies to the above Port at £12-10 per head. For Rice by her £2-10 per ton has been offered.

For Mauritius.—"Underley, 1,292 tons, iron ship, a full cargo of Grain at Rs. 1 per bag, and 300 tons Light Freight at Rs. 10 per ton.

Number of disengaged iron ships, seven, tonnage, 7,863; wooden ships eighteen, tonnage 18,321 tons. Grand total 25 ships, tons 26,121.

CARRINGTON & Co.,
4, Clive Street.

August 21, 1868.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 26.

Wilkinson, Major, 82nd Regiment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 26.

Morse, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Malligaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH AUGUST.

London....	Cotton.... £1 6s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds .... £1 0s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool..	Cotton.... £1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
	Seeds .... £0 15s. 0d.	
Overland..	Cotton.... £4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius.	Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 26	Premier	White	Liverpool, May 7.
	Tiverton	Smith	London, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 26	Pehlwan	Tarn	Calcutta.
	Hippogriffe	Brows	Rangoon.
	Amot Lyle	Shaw	Callao.
	Indore (s)	Green	China.
	Delhi (s)	Hall	Southampton.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 25TH, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer "China," from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 25TH, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mongolia" sailed for Suez at 9-30 P.M.

GALLE, 25TH, 5-45 A.M.—Mail steamer "Malacca" sailed for Bombay at 5-30 P.M.

GALLE, 26TH, 7-30 A.M.—Mail Steamer "Surat" for Calcutta and China sailed at 7 A.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 20th August announced the arrivals of the steamer "Labourdonnais," Rauatrel, Galle 13th; ship "Trevelyan," W. H. Hawkins, London 27th April, and Deal 4th May; and barques "Portugal" (Madrassee)' Nacoda, Maulipatam 11th, and Bimlipatam 16th August; "Thetis."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 20th, brig "Simon," T. Volk, Middles brow; S. S. "Mongolia," N. Stewart, Calcutta, and ship 'Havering, G. M. Maxted, Cardiff.

WEATHER REPORTS.

GALLE, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Light wind and cloudy, thermometer 81.

MANGALORE, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west by north, thermometer 81·75, barometer 29·9, rainfall to date 15·82 cents, no rain for last 24 hours.

COCHIN, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94. Sky cumber 3.

VINGORLA, 26TH, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 81.

GOA, 26TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 30·03

TUTICORIN, 24TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, strong westerly winds, thermometer 87.

CANANORE, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Calm and fine day, thermometer 77, barometer 30·17

KOLAMBO, 25TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 79.

PAUMBEN, 26TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 86, barometer 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to CAPTAIN YOUNG'S TESTIMONIAL is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd September 1868, at 4-30 P.M., at the Offices of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Joint Honorary
GEORGE T. ROBINSON, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against, or amounts due to the Estate of the late SURGEON MAJOR J. G. NICHOLSON, deceased, are requested to forward the same, and forthwith to deliver up such property belonging to the deceased as may be in their possession to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. LAURIE, 21st Regiment N. I., President of the Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 30th of September 1868.

JOHN LAURIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," WHITE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WHITE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain White.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIVERTON," from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SMITH will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Tiverton."

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND situate at Gaumdevi measuring 11,509 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, }
ભાયજી જવજીભોય, } Liquidators.
i.e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, }

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held in the Office of the Company THIS DAY, the HONOURABLE ALEX. BROWN, Chairman of the Company, in the Chair, the following Resolutions were put to the Meeting and carried unanimously:—

I.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq.—"That the Report of the Directors, which has been circulated amongst the Shareholders, be taken as read, and, together with the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868, be approved and adopted."

II.—Proposed by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., seconded by Damodhardass Tackdass, Esq.—"That a Dividend of Rs. 30 per share on the Old Shares in the Company, and of Rs. 11-14 per share on the New Shares, (being at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum) be now declared payable at the New Bank of Bombay on and after the 25th September 1868."

III.—Proposed by Dr. C. P. Ogilvie, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esq.—"That the Honourable Alexander Brown be re elected a Director.

IV.—Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq., seconded by R. L. King, Esq.—"That R. D. Sassoon, Esq., be re-elected a Director.

V.—Proposed by G. F. Rimington, Esq., seconded by Alexander Johnstone, Esq.—"That Peter Adams, Esq., be elected a Director in room of Henry Maxwell, Esq., who has resigned."

VI.—Proposed by Sidney Smith, Esq., M. D., seconded by A. McCombie, Esq.—"That G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq., and J. L. Brodie, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rupees 750 each."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair terminated the Proceedings.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

WITH reference to the above Second Resolution, Shareholders are informed that Dividend Warrants, payable at the New Bank of Bombay, will be obtainable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after the 25th September, on presentation of Share Certificates.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

IT is quite natural that the present commotion on the North-West frontier should give rise to rumours, which, if not well founded are at least suggestive. Within this category may be included the report that the Persians are once more bent upon the acquisition of Herat, and that Shere Aali Khan, at present on the flood-tide of fortune, far from throwing any obstacles in the path of the Shah's ambition, is ready to bargain for its cession. Even if we credit the first part of the story, which is not intrinsically improbable, we cannot believe that there is much truth in the second, unless the supposed bargain be an item in some double-dealing policy; for it is most unlikely that the master of Afghanistan would willingly give up a city of so much importance. It is more probable that negotiations on the subject should have been begun merely to gain time, and that once firmly seated at Cabul, Shere Aali Khan will hold fast by the western gate of his dominions. Nevertheless, in the present widespread commotion on our mountain frontier, the advance of the Russians to Bokhara, and the encroachments of the Persians in Seistan, it would not be prudent to overlook any tendency of Persia to profit by Afghan anarchy, Russian proximity, and possible British indifference. The assumed movement on Herat may be a branch of the difficulty which besets the North-West frontier. It may, on the other hand, be wholly distinct from our imbroglio with the mountain tribes. It may be merely an inferential rumour having no solid basis in fact. A reasonable view of the case suggests at once the obvious interest of Russia in pushing a policy of disintegration, as a preliminary to any advance on the Indus. There is no ground for supposing that Russia will act in Asia on principles widely different from those which govern her European policy. It would be absurd to credit her with a disinterestedness in the East which she has never shown in the West, and it is fair to believe that she would stimulate the Persians to encroach on Afghanistan, as she urges the Greeks and Servians to dismember Turkey. We must never forget that Russia seeks power, dominion, renown, and if in accomplishing her aims she substitutes order for anarchy, an approach to civilization for barbarism, yet that her primary motive is aggrandizement and its prestige. It would suit Russia that Persia should hold Herat just as it forwarded her views to suggest the advance into Seistan.

Admitting possibility of a Persian occupation of Herat we may fairly consider what is the value of the "key to India," and whether, under the altered state of affairs on the Jaxartes and Oxus, Herat is still what it certainly was in 1856-7. In former years, when the Russians barely held their own on the lower Jaxartes, it was always assumed that, if India were invaded the line of operations would run from Mazanderan through Meshed and Herat, and never that the track of Russian conquest would lie along the Jaxartes and finally stretch towards the right bank of the Oxus. The assumption was perfectly reasonable, for the line adopted seemed very hazardous, while the establishment of a fleet on the Caspian, and a base on the southern shore in direct communication with Moscow by the Volga, appeared inviting and feasible. Hence we were justified in regarding the fate of Herat with great jealousy, because, should an invader move from the Caspian by Meshed, Herat would be the key place on the road to the Indus. Now, however, the whole conditions of the problem are changed. The Russians, firmly established on the Jaxartes, and controlling its entire navigation, in possession of Samarcand, that cradle of eastern empires, and for a time, at least, masters of Bokhara, have secured a line of approach by which Cabul might be entered without passing through Herat. The acquisition of Samarcand gives them mastery over Bokhara, and when that city is absorbed, as it will be as soon as the scanty forces of Russia in Turkistan are augmented, the invader will command the roads through Balkh and Kunduz to Cabul. In short, the question is whether Herat has not been turned, and its relative importance partially diminished; whether, as a fact Herat has now only a qualified strategical value in reference to an invasion of India by the only European power within striking distance. No doubt it is possible to conceive that after securing Turkistan, and by mere external pressure, reducing Persia to a state of complete vassalage, Russia might select the easier line from Mazanderan to Herat, but it is still true that potentially Russia in Bokhara, or even in Samarcand has at her disposal a line of operations which is in no way affected by Herat. If she could not reach it herself she would prefer to see it Persian rather than Afghan, because Persia is more easily coerced. But the new fact in the Herat question is that the famous key of India is now beyond the sphere of a possible line of march, direct upon Cabul. We are not speaking of what is probable, but of what is possible. The likelihood of an invasion is a separate question not now under discussion. Cool judgment, working on a basis of sound information, alone can decide usefully in any given case, but wisdom and experience dictate that Government should accept what is possible as a standard, and keep their policy in harmony with that, for a man of genius may arise at any moment and reach the very limit of the possible. Therefore the fact that a Russian army might enter Cabul without passing through Herat is a new condition which it would be foolish and perilous to overlook.

How far this change in the conditions should affect our policy on the assumption that Persia covets and will endeavour to possess Herat is what Indian and Home statesman have to consider. It may be wise to act on the usually makeshift expedient of non-intervention, sometimes dignified with the name of "principle." But, except as a temporary device to gain time or secure better means of action, non-intervention in the East is a profound mistake. Some assert that if the Afghans are willing to part with control over Herat, we have no ground for interference, and that it is their business not ours. The objection would be weighty if it did not beg the question; for it is not conceivable that the Afghans would ever willingly surrender such an important barrier on the side of Persia. But even if the Afghans reduced by stress of internal disorder were to consent, practically that would be no reason why we should not exert our influence at Teheran, and if need be our force in the Persian Gulf to compel an evacuation of the place. The Afghan princes might not love us the more because we won back for them a stronghold, but they would love us less if we stood idly by and lifted neither pen nor sword in their behalf. Besides, although Herat is outside a possible line of operations directed on Cabul, it still possesses intrinsic importance, and in case of a march by Kunduz, it would be better that the Afghan should hold the place than that it should be Persian. For we might easily win over the mountain people to resist a Russian advance, whereas Persia would be too far within the reach of the invader. These considerations show that good policy points to such a course of action as will frustrate any designs of Persia upon the coveted domain. If diplomacy should fail, the policy of 1857 ought to be resumed, and the Shah reduced to submission by an advance into his maritime provinces. It is probable, however, that the recollection of Outram's campaign would prove to be a powerful help to our diplomacy, and that Herat could be saved without recourse to arms. But we must bear in mind that the present condition of affairs in relation to Persia and the whole frontier is vague in the extreme, and that more defined views and fuller information are essential to any sound judgment. Unless the atmosphere is cleared public apprehension is certain to increase and wild demands for energetic and sweeping action will be far louder and less rational than they are now. One thing may be relied on—that wise vigour on the North West frontier will tell upon the Court of Teheran, and that a defined policy in Cabul will materially help in the same direction. The Government of India has now need for decision, distinct purposes sharp action, and skilful management. Herat if in danger, may perhaps be saved on the Indus, as easily as at Bushire.

IT appears to have been at the request of the Commissioner of Hazara that the Maharajah of Cashmere sent a military contingent to assist the British troops at the frontier. On account of the disturbances the Punjab Survey camp has been removed to Abbotabad. While on the march the party suffered an attack from the tribemen, but beat them off with a little firing—the enemy losing six of their number.

REUTER'S telegram published on Monday informed us that M. Rochefort, of "La Lanterne," had been sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs and to suffer a year's imprisonment. It had been expected that his audacious articles would bring him into difficulties. He seemed to be trying how hard it was necessary to hit in order to bring down the wrath of the imperial Government. But under the circumstances of his conviction he deserves sympathy. The case is explained by the following passage from the Paris correspondence (dated 24th ultimo) of a home paper:—"M. Henri Rochefort is in a sad pickle, having received a *communiqué* from the Minister of the Interior of such inordinate length that he will have to double the size of his 'Lanterne' to print it; the *communiqué* is known to refer to the case of M. Sandou, who was shut up at Bicêtre without being mad. The *communiqué* gives the whole history of the affair, and ends by declaring that a sufficient compensation was paid to M. Sandou's brother!" It is for refusing to publish this unreasonably long document that the editor, or rather author, of "La Lanterne" is punished. Perhaps he does not at all regret it. The imprisonment does not mean hard labour, and the political fame is great.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," writing on the 14th July, says—"As for the capture of Bokhara, which the newspapers here seem to have expected to cause a great sensation in Europe, the official 'Invalide' declares its satisfaction at the calmness with which the news has been received by the English press." Well it might!

WE understand (says the "Madras Times") that an engineer has arrived to superintend the reconstruction of the pier, but the public ought to know when it will be completed. We hear on good authority it will not be ready for traffic until next spring. Now if that be correct, why not make some sort of a temporary bridge over it, even if only made of rope? Two ships' crews would bridge it over in a week sufficiently strong for bales of cotton and bales of imported light goods to be carried over it. Ships are now taking double the time to discharge and load, and it is no small matter to detain a ship, say that costs £10,000 to £15,000, a month longer than she need be with a cargo costing £30,000 to £50,000. We shall soon have the north-east monsoon on, and unless the pier is made immediately serviceable, the trade of the port will suffer materially.

MR. MILL in a letter to the "Times," sets the public right as to his views on the ballot. "As it would appear," he says, "from the report of Mr. Bright's eloquent speech at Birmingham that there exists some misapprehension concerning my present opinion on the ballot, I should be obliged by your permitting me to state that my opinion is as decidedly unfavourable to the ballot as it ever was; that I should see its adoption with regret in any part of the United Kingdom; that I spoke against it in a meeting of my constituents on the same evening on which Mr. Bright was speaking at Birmingham, and that I voted against its adoption in Ireland at the division on it this Session."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTENDED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, 22ND AUG., NOON.

Intelligence received here to-day states that a Fenian has been arrested at Lucerne in Switzerland, whose intention it was to assassinate Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted Colonel of the Rifle Brigade.

Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of the Chelsea Hospital, has stated that General Merewether and General Russell will be made Knights Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

Lord and Lady Farnham were among the victims in the Holyhead catastrophe.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Bank Returns for the week ending 20th August show the following results:—Reserve of notes £10,250,000; increase £125,000. Bills discounted, £16,125,000—unchanged.

Cash £20,750,000; decrease £625,000.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21ST AUGUST, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	109,000	bales.
Do. do. ,, Surats...	50,000	,,
Do. Import of Cotton	19,000	,,
Do. do. ,, Surats...	7,000	,,
Do. Stock of Cotton	510,000	,,
Do. do. ,, Surats...	130,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The market opened with an improvement.

GOSSIP FROM GOA.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW GOA, 15TH AUGUST.

I UNDERSTAND on reliable authority that Government is about to establish at its own expense, and on a permanent footing, an English school at Margao, the chief town of the province of Salsette. There is a private school or two at this place, from which, although well attended, no sound advantages are likely to accrue to the pupils. The English language is taught very oddly and imperfectly—in fact on no known or recognized system or principal whatever—by those who as copyists or underclerks in some office in Bombay used to glory in a salary of twenty or thirty rupees a month, and having a miserable smattering of English, *a la mode* "yas sar," are themselves incapable of imparting a knowledge of it to others and "teaching the young idea how to shoot!" In consequence of this fact the sooner they "shut up" shop the better for themselves and their mis-taught and unfortunate pupils. Government could not perform a more charitable or praiseworthy act than that of establishing a permanent English school at Margao, conducted by a competent teacher; and the *desideratum* is so keenly experienced by the public that the sooner it is done the better for all.

Senhor Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara, Chief Secretary to Government, has been appointed *ex officio* Commissioner or Director of Public Instruction. This Portuguese gentleman is the editor of "O Chronista de Tissuary" (a monthly periodical, ably conducted,) author of several historical works, honorary member B. B. Royal Asiatic and other learned Societies of Portugal and France, and a well known patron of the cause of arts and sciences. Altogether it is the universal opinion that Government could never have succeeded in making a better selection,—a selection in fact which redounds to their credit. We hope soon to see and to register with pleasure in your columns the reforms Sr. Rivara will be led to effect in the Educational Department, which he now so worthily represents.

A correspondent in the "India Portugueza" vehemently complains of the mal-treatment on the part of the gaoler of Panjim of the prisoners incarcerated in his gaol, and declares himself ready and able to publicly substantiate what he therein affirms. I hope that our respected and just Governor will be pleased to look into the matter complained about.

A short while since a military commission, nominated under instructions from the Imperial Government, held its sitting for some time under the presidency of the Brigadier-General for the purpose of deliberating upon the suoject of the best means of effecting the re-organisation of the whole of the Portuguese Indian army, and offering minute and detailed hints and suggestions, which have, however, not as yet transpired. These suggestions—the result it is said of infinite research and labour—have been embodied in a voluminous report, which was forwarded to Lisbon not long ago for the favourable consideration and approval of the Imperial Parliament. The report, I now perceive by the home papers, has been adopted and approved of by His Majesty the King under an imperial edict of the 26th of May last. On its publication in the "Government Gazette" I shall furnish you with information anent the principal points discussed in it. The present actual strength of the army scattered over the different Portuguese possessions in the East is about 5,000, with an efficient artillery equal to that of any nation of Europe.

A private letter from Lisbon states that Sr. Bentiecourt has been appointed Judge of the Isles of Goa. His arrival here is shortly expected.

The other day His Grace the Archbishop forwarded the sum of 120 xerafins or Rs. 60 to the chaplain of the gaol of the capital, requesting that it should be distributed among the poor prisoners confined there. In acknowledging receipt of the money the chaplain respectfully submitted, for the consideration of the reverend prelate, that in his opinion the cash might be more advantageously employed by one half of it being distributed among the indigent inmates of the prison, and the other half invested in the purchase of different kinds of raw materials to be furnished them with a view to their being manufactured into such articles as they might respectively manifest an aptitude for. His Grace has been pleased to agree with the reverend gentleman, and has added another sum of sixty rupees to the cash formerly sent, for the purpose indicated.

The re-opening of the schools of the Lyceum, after the usual summer vacation of two months, has this year been imposingly solemn and grand. There were present on the important occasion H. E. the Governor General with his staff officers, the Commissioner of Customs, the teachers and professors of the different schools and colleges, and several other well-known gentlemen. After the general report of the Lyceum had been read, and the accustomed routine of the business gone through, His Excellency distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, saying a word or two of congratulation and encouragement to each of the juvenile recipients.

The inauguration of the new chapel constructed for the use of the regiment of artillery within the precincts of its barracks took place a few days ago. The interior had been very tastefully decorated, and neither expense nor labour seemed to have been in any manner spared in making the splendid edifice present an attractive appearance to the admiring gaze of the public,—a fact which reflects much credit upon the zealous commanding officer of the corps and the committee formed for the purpose of carrying out these arrangements. The chaplain was authorized by the Archbishop to bless and consecrate the new chapel, and a royal salute of twenty-one guns announced the termination of the sacred ceremonies.

The acting vicar of the church of Panjim (or New Goa), Rev. Father Antonio Joao de Souza, has been transferred to the Vicarship of Ponda. Previous to his departure he was invited to a public subscription dinner (given in the spacious hall of the Municipal Chamber in his honour) at which a large number of the influential and respectable gentlemen residing in the capital assisted. Eulogistic speeches in praise of the honoured guest of the evening having been made and his health joyfully drunk in an overflowing "bumper" by one and all, the reverend father returned thanks in a short but soul-stirring speech (similar to the usual bold language of his eloquent sermons), and the assembly then dispersed. Those who did not join in inviting the vicar to the dinner voluntarily contributed their mite towards a subscription for a beautiful golden cross, which, in presence of a large number of persons of both sexes and all ages who had congregated in the church of Panjim to take final leave of and wish god-speed to their beloved pastor, was after the *Te Deum* had been sung presented to him by His Excellency Senhor Pestana, the Governor-General. Few parsons in Goa have quitted their parishes so beloved and esteemed by the members of their congregations as the Rev. Fr. Antonio J. de Souza.

Amongst the important deaths that have recently occurred here I may mention that of Senhor Manoel Godinho de Mira, a colonel of infantry, with the rank and position of acting Brigadier Commanding the Goa Army and President of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, and Senhor Francisco da Costa Campos, a colonel of artillery and member of the same Council. The mortal remains of both the gallant officers have been consigned to the grave with the military honours appertaining to their ranks.

Consequent upon the demise of the late Sr. Godinho, the Brigadiership of the Goa army remains unoccupied. It is confidently reported that it will be conferred upon Colonel Jose Soares, admittedly one of the best of commanding officers, and the next senior on the list, having claims to the appointment.

A well-to-do native Christian has been found lying dead on a plain adjoining the road leading to the ferry at Varca in Salsette. The deceased it is said belonged to that parish, and was returning home at about six o'clock in the evening, wet to the skin and with clothes completely drenched owing to the heavy showers of rain then falling, from the village of Telaulim (whither he had proceeded on the preceding day to witness the fair held there), in a state of partial intoxication. In the absence of any perceptible marks whatever on the person, it is considered by the village fouzdar that the unfortunate person did not die by any violence of others, but that a superfluous quantity of intoxicating drinks freely indulged in accelerated death.

Our port has opened, and already three or four pattamars have anchored in it to sail shortly with a cargo of cocoanuts for Bombay. But it appears somewhat strange that, notwithstanding the weather has cleared up, no steamers have as yet touched at Agoada or entered the river, as the "Phlox," "Elphinstone," "Manchester," "Caranjah," and others were wont to do last year ere this time. I well recollect observing an advertisement in one of your newspapers that the s. s. "Manchester" would leave Bombay on the 4th instant for Ratnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, and Compta, returning to Bombay in the same manner, touching at all the intermediate ports. But till the moment of my writing this no "Manchester" has come! I believe she has stuck fast to her cable in the Bombay harbour. Relying upon the truth of the advertisement above alluded to, a number of Brahmins from the interior arrived at Panjim during last week, waiting for, and begging information about the steamer from everybody they could come across; but being tired and thoroughly disgusted by waiting until the 12th current, and yet seeing no sign of the steamer coming, (although the weather had quite cleared up and there was no rain,) nor getting any positive information to the contrary, they returned to their homes, internally cursing perchance the steamer, the manager, and all and every one that had to do with her, for the trouble, annoyance, and expense they had been put to by having reposed confidence in the advertisement, and come from a great distance to proceed by her to Bombay. I allude to this instance so publicly, in the hope that the manager of the "Manchester" (whoever he may be) may be pleased to take a timely hint.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ribeiro Carvalho, President of the Supreme Court of Goa, having recovered from his recent temporary indisposition, resumed charge of his responsible duties from Mr. Justice Silva Campos, one of the Judges of the said Court, who was "pro tempore" acting for him.

One is highly diverted at hearing the different sorts of old and ridiculous rumours that are afloat among the ignorant classes of the people here, owing to the approaching solar eclipse of the 18th instant. Some, with the perfect confidence and air of a *savant*, portend it to be the harbinger of want, famine, and misery throughout the length and breadth of India; whilst others unhesitatingly declare it to be the concomitant of greater evils, such as war, deluge, fire, pestilence, &c. Suffice it to say that the occurrence of this extraordinary phenomenon is looked forward to by all and everybody in this country, —the learned, with mixed feelings of pleasure and curios

CORRESPONDENCE.

HINDOO CANARIES AND SHAKSPERIAN CANNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most of your readers will recollect the somewhat discouraging verdict pronounced some years ago by the English "Saturday Review" on the experiment of giving a high English education to the natives of this country.

"But so far as we know, at present they are, after all, only like animals that have learnt a new and wonderful trick. A canary that has been taught to fire a cannon is a curious sort of bird, but still it is a bird. We are not aware that hitherto we have done more than teach our Indian canaries to fire off Shaksperian cannon. It is funny to see them do it; but if they only bring up what they know as a juggler brings up a sword out of his stomach the game is, perhaps, hardly worth the candle. It may be that more is done, and there are men now engaged in education in India who will get it done, if it is to be done; but we should very much like to hear that any competent judge believes in its feasibility."

The whole discussion which this perhaps over-candid expression of opinion gave rise to at the time was forcibly recalled to my mind by a paragraph in the last number of our Hindoo local paper—the "Indu Prakash," a paper which is I believe usually regarded, and no doubt justly so, as the ablest and most influential of our native journals. The "Indu Prakash" wishes to tell his readers that the recent eclipse of the sun could not be seen in Bombay in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, and this is how he does it. "There was nothing of that sudden darkness in the blaze of moon that we read of as a striking feature of a total solar eclipse. So that few of us could realize the lines of the poet—

"Dark, dark, dark, amidst the blaze of moon
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse."

This is surely a clear case of cannon-firing (Miltonic this time) and the canary of this particular trick should be a *rara avis* indeed. It would be curious to know what was really in the writer's mind when he put the above rubbish on paper. He seems to have gone off his head at finding in Milton a phrase so appropriate to the occasion as "total eclipse," and ignoring the fact that it is applied in the poem to Samson's blindness, to have been unable to resist the temptation to let it off, not however without improving Milton's verses and adapting them to the astronomical exigency by substituting "moon" for "noon." And this is the "Indu Prakash!" A first class native journal whose editor is presumably a highly educated man, who will, on occasion, make very short work of Mr. Crawfords, Sir Stafford Northcotes, or Sir Alexander Grants. It is twelve years since Mr. Howard exposed what he called the "callous temerity" of the native students in the colleges in putting on paper the grossest and most ludicrous blunders. Have things mended since? *Has* more than the "Saturday Review" says been done? Will more be done in the future? *Can* more be done?

PAUSE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 18TH AUGUST.

THE great eclipse of the sun, which everybody was so anxiously looking out for, began this morning at about a quarter past seven, arrived at its greatest obscuration at about nine, and terminated a little after ten o'clock. Solemn fast was kept by the Hindoos during the continuance of the eclipse, after which there was a great rush to the river for ablutionary purposes, in order to secure themselves from evil influences, as the greater number of them regarded the eclipse with some degree of terror, and connected it in a secret manner with some national calamity that is to happen. There was sunshine up to about noon, after which clouds collected; but there is no rain, owing doubtless to the prevalence of strong southerly breezes.

The Bombay Mail of the 10th, which should have been delivered here on the 13th, has not yet arrived, nor was any circular issued by the Post Office to explain the cause of detention. I hear, however, from other sources that communication between Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum has been stopped owing to the road having been flooded and rendered impassable. The Mail Superintendent, Mr. DeSilva, has gone out on the postal line, and I feel sure that he will do all in his power to hasten their transit. One feels rather dull and miserable without the sight of a newspaper for so long as ten days.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE EX-KING OF OUDH.

(*Englishman.*)

ON the 22nd September 1866, the heirs of the late Moonshee Mahomed Safdar Ali Khan, karinda or manager of the affairs of the King of Oudh, laid a suit against His Majesty, in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the sum of Rs. 41,66,354-14-6, as the balance of an account between the King and the late Moonshee, and between the King and the heirs themselves, for goods and money supplied by them, and the Moonshee, for the use of the King. At the request of the King the suit was transferred to the Court of the Judge at Alipore, who, with the consent of the litigants, agreed to try the case upon three principal issues, viz.,—1st, whether there was any account stated between the parties, and if so, what pecuniary liability did it fix on His Majesty; 2ndly, whether there was any amount due by His Majesty to the plaintiffs; and 3rdly, whether there were any sums due by the plaintiffs to His Majesty.

On the 5th February 1868, the Judge, Mr. Beaufort, decided in favour of the defendant on the first point, and ordered an account to be taken, with a view to a finding on the two remaining questions.

Since that time, however, nothing has been done. On Act XIII. of 1868 coming into operation,—in consequence of which no suit can be laid against the King of Oudh without the permission of the Governor-General in Council being first had and obtained, and at the same time the King is declared incapable of contracting any pecuniary obligations valid at law,—the heirs of Moonshee Safdar Ali found it necessary to apply for leave to continue their action in the Alipore Court against the King. But His Excellency rejected the petition, and referred the petitioners to the Agent of the Governor-General with the King of Oudh, who will report on their claims; and the Governor-General, if it be considered expedient, will then pass orders thereon. This happened in June last, when Colonel Brooke held the office of Agent. This officer has since left the appointment and been succeeded in it by Captain H. B. Peacock, whose duty it will thus be to set at rest a matter which has caused considerable trouble to the Governor-General, and which at one time threatened to involve His Excellency in the most disagreeable necessity of interfering personally in the management of the affairs of the ex-King.

It is yet far from certain that those affairs are in a satisfactory condition. There is no doubt that the same extravagance in house-building goes on as before in the premises of the ex-King in Garden Reach, and the same indulgence of fancy in the purchase of vultures, peacocks, and doves. In the meanwhile the King's family is increasing, and unless some means be taken to make it compulsory on him to provide for their future support, the imperial revenue will be made chargeable, perhaps, for an indefinite period, with the maintenance of the posterity of the last and most worthless of the Oude Kings.

AN ABYSSINIAN FARCE.—English visitors to Paris must not allow their curiosity to be unduly raised by the production of an Abyssinian farce (*poclude Abyssinienne*), entitled "Deux Prisonniers de Theodoros," at the Palais Royal, and fancy that they will find there an illustration of the late war. The scene takes place, not in Africa, but in Paris, and the title merely refers to the device of a young scamp, who, to account for a long and unjustifiable absence from home, feigns that he has been one of the prisoners of Theodore.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA—It seems that the popular notion that corporal punishment does not exist in Russia is incorrect. The "Moscow Gazette" tells us in a recent number that an old man of sixty named Szumin, belong to the sect of "old believers," has just been sentenced to receive fifty lashes for having escaped from Siberia. He had been condemned to hard labour in the mines some years ago because he had destroyed, in a fit of fanaticism, some prayer-books in a Russian church, and having made his escape, he was seized at Vladimir on the way to his home. On being examined by a physician, the latter declared that Szumin's age and weak health would make it exceedingly dangerous to inflict the punishment of the lash; but the local tribunal nevertheless delivered the sentence above described, and when the unfortunate man appealed to the higher court at Moscow, the sentence was confirmed. The "Moscow Gazette," in relating the above facts, explains that, although corporal punishment has been abolished by law, the sentence in the present case was perfectly correct, as Szumin being a convict, "has lost all civil and political rights."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BHOOTAN.

(*Englishman.*)

THE ever shifting scene of Bhootan politics has undergone a new phase. Augdo Forung despairing of gaining the Western Chiefs to his purpose, has made friends again with his former patron Tongsoo Penlow. Having taken arms against his late confederates he pounced upon and captured a fort in which were the Delee Jungpen, Jongdomen, Samchye or Dewan to the Dhurm Rajah, Augong Siggy, the Llama Jungpen, and sixty followers. These he is reported to have put to death. The agent of the Deb Rajah at Buxa denies this, but it is so customary a result from a victory in Bhootan that it may be believed in spite of his denial. The Government have done wisely in leaving the Chiefs of this unhappy country to themselves.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

(*Englishman.*)

IN consequence of the threat of the Sultan of Muscat to blockade the Persian coast, the Shah of Persia has professed great alarm as to the possible injury the Sultan might inflict on the Persian ports, and has asked the Indian Government to procure for him some ships of war for service in the Gulf. Considering that England has undertaken the maritime police of the Gulf the demand of the Shah is somewhat out of place. It may be as well, however, if the Viceroy take advantage of the occasion to strengthen the naval force in the Gulf permanently. At the same time we think it would be well, for several reasons, if the Indian Navy were resuscitated. Meanwhile we can only repeat our suggestion that the *Kwang Tung* should be ordered to the Gulf to support the *Vigilant*.

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER.

(*Mofussilite, August 22.*)

WE hear that the camp of Colonel H. C. Johnstone, of the Punjaub Survey, has with that officer been marched into Abbottabad in consequence of the unsettled state of the Hazara country. An Assistant of Colonel Johnstone's was attacked by a party of the enemy, but after a little firing on both sides, during which some six of the enemy were laid low, the camp was brought safely into Abbottabad, rather with flying colours than otherwise.

THE CASHMERE CONTINGENT.

JUMMOO, *15th August.*—The Commissioner of Huzara Division requested the Vakeel of the Maharajah of Cashmere to send without delay some troops from Cashmere to preserve peace in the Huzara district. The Vakeel wrote accordingly to the Subadar of Sereenuggur Cashmere asking for troops immediately, and at the same time he submitted a petition to His Highness stating that although he had written direct to the Subadar of Sereenuggur for some, in compliance with the Commissioner's orders, that His Highness may be pleased to order that some forces would be deputed to aid the British on the Huzara frontier, and at the same time urged the Subadar of Cashmere to send the troops immediately. On the 12th instant as soon as His Highness received the petition, he sent orders to the Subadar of Cashmere to the effect that two regiments with twelve pieces of ordnance from Mozufferabad should leave at once under General Dhurm Singh for Huzara Frontier to aid the British forces in preserving peace, and that in suppressing the disturbance two regiments should be dispatched from Cashmere; that Bukshee Wazeer Chund should leave Jummoo at once, in order to make arrangements for the provisions; and that two regiments should go from Jummoo to Cashmere. On 13th instant, His Highness received a morasila from the Secretary of the Punjab Government requesting assistance, and a number of hill ponies and mules, &c., for carriage of the British forces; in reply to which His Highness stated that previous to the receipt of the morasila, he ordered four regiments, and twelve guns which would assist as desired, and that any further work might be taken through General Dhurm Singh and Bukshee Wuzeer Chund; and he deputed Bukshee Sheve Singh to procure mules, &c., from the State, who will, it is certain, supply the English authorities with more than 2,000 mules, &c. The Maharajah further stated that if necessary he could send as much more assistance might be required.

Bukshee Wuzeer Chund left to-day by dak for Huzara via Sealkote. At present it is proposed to send from the State Rs. 25,000 to Huzara through the Sealkote treasury for the purpose of purchasing provisions, &c. The Maharajah and his officials are equally anxious for the arrangement and conduct of this expedition, and he has sent orders to his whole forces to be ready and waiting for further orders.

THE GARRISON AT DELHI.

(*Mofussilite.*)

IT is announced that an efficient force of European and native troops is to be kept at or near Rawul Pindee in readiness to move in any direction they may be required at a moment's notice, and that at least half this force is to be composed of Europeans. This is as it should be. We are quite certain that such a course is the right one, and there is no knowing how soon the services of our troops may be required. But while concentrating troops in the quarter where war is expected, we would urge upon Government the necessity of watching those places where it is not expected. It is not good policy to rob Peter to pay Paul, and while strongly garrisoning a distant station, to leave others exposed to danger:—merely because they are at present, to all appearance peaceable.

We have several times brought to the notice of Government the want of due caution which is the rule in garrisoning this station; and we repeat that a few artillerymen and a weak wing of Europeans is not sufficient for a station like Delhi. Why such places as Meerut and Umballa should be considered of sufficient importance to require more European troops than Delhi, we cannot understand; if it is because there is not sufficient barrack accommodation here, we say that there ought to be, considering the immense sums of money expended upon military buildings since the mutiny. We maintain our original opinion, that Delhi should never be left without a full complement of artillery, in addition to that required for the Fort ordnance, and a full regiment of European infantry; we purposely omit all mention of cavalry, because there is a legend extant in Delhi to the effect that grass is not procurable in sufficient quantity to supply the cattle; so that we are left in an unpleasant state of doubt as to how the cavalry managed for fodder during the months of the seige, and subsequent occupation of the besieged city, when we remember to have seen many maunds of grass brought in daily.

We believe that half a regiment of Europeans, and a staunch regiment of native infantry, such as we have in the 17th Royal Poorbeahs for instance, in addition to the Fort guns, is now considered ample for the protection of Delhi, and that if necessity should so order it, the European portion of the inhabitants would go into the fort and seek shelter behind those high red walls; but it requires no very great powers of perception to see that those walls could be battered down in a few hours if they did not come down of themselves after the first few rounds from the guns, which we think extremely probable, judging from the state of the embrasures just now.

If this should ever come to pass, which Heaven forefend,—we would not give much for the protection the Fort would afford to Christian fugitives. But setting this altogether aside, we do not think justice is done to Delhi in the matter of troops. Before the rebellion proved the value of European, and the worse than valueless, aid of native troops, there were no less than a horse battery of Artillery, and three Native Infantry regiments in Delhi. These were supposed to be necessary to quell any *emeute* in the Palace! Much good they effected when that *emeute* came! For some time after order had been re-established it was the fashion to declare that Delhi was never so safe; and the sequel has proved this to have been correct, notwithstanding the fact that it was only a guess, and founded upon nothing whatever beyond the old nautical adage, "after a storm comes a calm." But even then a very large force was kept up, so large in fact that a troop of Horse Artillery was encamped opposite the Moree Gate outside the city. We have no particular reason for asserting that there is any prospect of a breach of the peace now, but remembering the assistance in the shape of money, which has been rendered by Delhi, some of which was seized on the road, and remembering that a Prince of the house of Timour is still loose in or near those parts where our large frontier force is assembling, we resound a warning note, and again urge the policy of strengthening a station which is the terminus of two railways, and besides this, contains much that is so valuable that it cannot be replaced.

STOPPED CURRENCY NOTES.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE Government of India have communicated to that of Madras copy of a report from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, on the system which prevails in the Bank in respect to "Stopped" Currency Notes, and have observed that, as that system appears to be unobjectionable and to work well, it may safely be adopted by the Bank of Madras. There will then be no necessity for a "thorough system of Note Registration" by the Bank of Madras, nor for a suitable allowance for the requisite establishment.

From the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; dated Calcutta, 26th June 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of docket No. 499, forwarding certain correspondence relative to the system which prevails at present in the Bank of Madras in respect of stopped Currency Notes, and require me to report thereon, and on the course followed by the Bank of Bengal.

I. Since the transfer of the Note Currency to the Mint, the Bank has not found it necessary to keep a register of lost and stolen Notes.

II. All notices of stoppage received by the Bank, and they are frequent, are at once made over to the Currency Commissioner for disposal.

III. The Bank keeps a daily and very full register of the description of every Note received in the course of business in the various Departments, and of the names and designations of the parties from whom they are received.

IV. Notes so received are not re-issued by the Bank to the public, but are sent daily to the Chief Commissioner for exchange.

V. The Bank consequently issues those notes only which are received daily from the Currency Office.

VI. The Bank receives Notes in the course of business only from those parties who have transactions with the Bank, and, as registers are kept of every Note so received, the Bank, on reference being made, is thus enabled to give prompt and accurate information regarding such as may have been lost or stolen.

VII. From bona fide holders transacting business with the Bank, we could not legally refuse to receive Notes which may have been lost or stopped, and as each day's receipts are made up in time to be forwarded to the Currency Office next morning at ten o'clock, early intimation can thus be sent to parties who may have given notice of stoppage at the Currency Office. The Bank on reference being made, always affords the required information regarding the names and designations of its constituents who may have sent in lost or stopped Notes.

VIII. The Bank of Madras ought to have been in a position to furnish the name and address of the party from whom it received Mr. Franklin's stopped Notes.

This report has been communicated by Government to the Directors of the Bank of Madras, with reference to their Secretary's letter of the 1st April last, No. 50,734; and to the Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, and the Accountant General, with reference to their letters, dated the 15th and 17th April last, Nos. 792 and 12, respectively. The Directors of the Bank of Madras are requested to adopt the course followed by the Bank of Bengal, which will afford the public the required facilities for tracing stolen Notes.

AN ANOMALY IN MILITARY LAW.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

A RECENT sentence of a court-martial at Darjeeling brings into prominent notice a great defect in our present law, or rather in the system on which that law is administered. A court of course has but to administer the law as it finds it, and the Commander-in-Chief must carry out the orders of the Secretary of State, but it is the duty of the press to point out defects with a view to the necessary alterations and amendments being made.

A soldier the other day, found guilty of shooting at a comrade with intent to kill, is sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. What follows? Why an order that he is to be sent down with the invalids and embarked forthwith for England! The same thing is done with all soldiers sentenced to penal servitude. Now what we wish to draw attention to is this, that this punishment is no punishment at all. To a large number of men it is a premium offered for crime. Many men, especially the bad characters who are likely to commit crime, care little or next to nothing for the imprisonment, so that they get sent home. And many a man we believe there is at this moment who would willingly undergo the sentence of penal servitude for the sake of getting sent home.

For what is the penal servitude? Setting aside the disgrace attaching to it, and this weighs with a man just as it may happen, some care for it, some do not, there is in their idea little to dread.

A man does not realize his condition as a convict. All he knows is, that sent home, he is sure of being kindly treated though kept in confinement, of being supplied with food and clothing. Arrived in England he knows he will have to work, but if he is not a married man, and does not care about his friends, he feels sure he will be able to make himself jolly under the circumstances, for he will have food and lodging and clothing, care and attention if sick, and in return labour, not painfully severe, but such as an able bodied man may get through with little or no trouble. He will be sure of company, though none of the best, yet such as he feels he can well put up with for a time, and then he has but to keep on good behaviour, maintain a respectful bearing towards the chaplain and the doctor and the warders and he will get a ticket-of-leave and become practically a free man. Now we put it to our readers, what is there in such a fate to deter men from crime, when it is compared with life in barracks in the hot weather in India? Indeed we have heard recently of men committing military crimes which in their philosophy involve no moral turpitude, for the sake of getting penal servitude and so getting out of the country.

Now very likely men who think they benefit themselves by this find out when too late their mistake; many no doubt during the solitary and irksome hours of confinement on board ship bitterly repent of the step they took when too late to retract. But for all this, the punishment as men see it before they suffer it, has nothing deterrent in it, on the contrary so deeply is a dislike to the country engrained in some men's minds that it has actually an attraction for them. Many a man who reads the sentence of the Darjeeling court-martial and the order that follows would wish in his heart he could change places with the convict, though he is now free and the other not.

Until the regulations of the Home Government can be altered we advise courts-martial to limit their sentences as much as possible to those which do not involve the journey to England as a necessary consequent.

THE BENGAL ZEMINDARS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

OFFICIAL reports from the Patna and Midnapore districts,—supposed to have suffered severely during the late heavy rains,—represent very material improvement, and a more cheerful state of affairs. In the former the submersion was extensive but the land dried in an incredibly short space of time. In Midnapore the prolonged rains and the over-flowing of the Cossye placed the district in great peril. The river rose more than 19 feet in one day. The water rushed in volumes through two great breaches carrying everything before it, and the inhabitants in their alarm cut through all zemindary and Government embankments. An attempt was also made to burst open the lockgates of the Irrigation Company's canal, but this was resisted by the European officials. Several parties of natives likewise watched the embankments that protected their lands for fear of the efforts of others anxious to drain their own tracts. Any distress that occurred was temporary. If the people, however, would only help themselves much suffering might in such cases be averted. What we have already related regarding the apathy and callousness of zemindars may be applied to portions of even these districts. The following is from a report on the subject:—

"I have heard nothing but complaints on the apathy and utter indifference of the zemindars towards the welfare of their tenants. The village Gramberries have been more or less destroyed, first by the heavy rains and then by the inundation. But remain unattended to, and the consequence is, that the ryots are being put to the most serious inconvenience in cultivating their lands. In Amersee, Jellamoota, and some of the adjacent Pergunnahs, party disputes amongst shareholders have prevented the closing of breaches in the old Mahratta and Kallyghye embankments. Had these zemindars united together in the closing of these breaches, instead of bickering and quarrelling amongst themselves over their respective shares in the expense, the greater portion of the injury already done within their zemindaries might have been remedied. Of all the zemindars, I heard none so bitterly complained against for their indifference as the zemindars of Jellamoota, who have been most forward in urging their own grievances, and the most backward in attending to that of their tenants."

SALARIES AND PENSIONS OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CHAPLAINS.

THE following order of the Government of India was passed at Simla on the 6th July 1868 with reference to the Salaries and Pensions of the Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that it is declared in Acts 3 and 4 William IV, Cap. 85, Section 102, that the Ministers of the Church of Scotland at each of the Presidencies in India "shall have and enjoy such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the Military Chaplains," *i. e.*, to Chaplains of the Church of England, "at the several Presidencies."

2. According to this enactment, the salaries of Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India should be the same as those of Chaplains of the Church of England, and the pensions of the two classes also should be assimilated. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, determined to recommend to the Secretary of State that the salaries of such Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India as now receive Rs. 700 per mensem, should be raised to Rs. 800 from the date on which that salary was allowed to senior Chaplains of the Church of England in Madras and Bombay; that, on the occurrence of vacancies, the salaries of such Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India as now receive more than Rs. 800 per mensem should be reduced to that amount; and that the rates of pension sanctioned for Chaplains of the Church of England in the Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 32, dated the 17th February 1865, should be sanctioned for Chaplains of the Church of Scotland also.

3. The Governor General in Council has further resolved to recommend to the Secretary of State that the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland at the three Presidencies should receive special allowances at the rates noted in the margin, to cover their expenses as the channels of communication between the Presbyterian community and the Government, and the cost of collecting registers of births, deaths, and marriages for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Per mensem	
Bengal.....	Rs. 200
Madras & Bombay	150

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LABOUR COMPARED.

(*Englishman.*)

OUR correspondent "Fair Play," in the letter which we publish this morning, has candidly taken up our argument regarding the comparative market value of native labour as tested by the rates of pay obtained by Europeans and natives respectively in private service. We may pass by the exceptional cases referred to by him in which on the one hand Europeans perform services for which natives are not supposed to be qualified, and *vice versa*, because in the one case there is necessarily no demand for native, and in the other none for European servants, and comparison is therefore out of the question in respect of them. Our correspondent appears to admit that generally in those cases where both classes are indifferently employed, European is superior to native pay. To account for this he says—"The discrepancy is attributable to the hypothetical importance attached to the service of Europeans, and the depreciation which indigenous labour is everywhere liable to meet on account of its cheapness, and the general propensity to underate native work." It is sufficient that "Fair Play" admits the cheapness of indigenous labour, because when once it is admitted that European labour is dear and indigenous labour cheap, it is obvious that an employer, having decided, from whatever motive, on employing European labour, must pay more for it than he is obliged to pay for native labour. He may think European labour superior, or he may think that independently of any comparison, it is necessary for him to employ some proportion of European labour, as a security and a check. But having determined to employ it, he must pay more for it, and the motive which has given rise to the determination will also reconcile him to the necessity. The cheapness of indigenous as compared with European labour, as such, arises from the abundance of the one and the scarcity of the other, and that abundance and scarcity are closely correlated with an immense number of circumstances affecting the presence and mode of life of either class in India. For this reason alone has the question of such circumstances been imported into the discussion. Should the Government carry out the resolution of excluding Europeans from the Uncovenanted service, it must be considered *ipso facto* that all comparison between the quality of the service performable by either classes is waived. The question then remains whether Government is called upon by either policy or justice to ignore the comparative "cheapness" of native labour, which "Fair Play" admits. In other words would the Government in that case be called upon to pay more for the kind of labour it had determined on employing, than it could be got for, regarding actual salary, of course, as a commutation for all illicit gains. Government could get dishonest labour for nothing. The resolution of the Government would of course involve an assumption that there is an honest, as well as otherwise competent, class of natives to recruit from. The only point for it to consider, would, to our thinking, be, what the fair market value of the services of that class was. This it would soon find out in practice, though it might be difficult to discover theoretically. In giving more than this, we think it would be squandering its revenues.

This difference in the market value of labour of different races and under different circumstances, is not by any means confined to Britons and Natives of India. The Russian Government can get excellent Russian officers for her army much cheaper than England can get British officers for hers; while British officers would probably require higher pay to serve in Russia than they do in England.

THINGS WHICH REQUIRE ALTERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—I have just read your leader on the punishment awarded to Lieutenant Goold. Your observations on the expediency of having minimum sentences are very suggestive. I think the Law should define the lowest punishment for each offence, instead of leaving it to what legal phraseology designates the "discretion" of the presiding officer—what experience, too frequently teaches to be the crude notions of untrained, inexperienced and unreasoning men. There are many points on which the Law requires change; and I purpose, in a series of letters, to note them, with illustrations from instances which have occurred under my own observation.

Commencing with the Civil Law, I think it should not compel a suitor to have his cause tried by an officer from whom he feels he cannot expect justice. The present Law (Act VIII. of 1859, Section 6) gives the District Judge power to withdraw any suit and either try it himself or refer it for trial to another whenever he may see "sufficient cause" for doing so. But what this "sufficient cause" is, it leaves entirely to the Judge. What ten men of common-sense would unanimously pronounce a sufficient cause, he may think no sufficient cause at all, and his opinion in the matter is final, there being no appeal. I give an example of the harsh operation of this rule.

The holder of a decree, in putting it into execution attached certain property which he imagined to belong to his debtor, but which really belonged to a third person.

The third person interposed, and, giving evidence that the property was his, asked for its release. The Principal Sudder Ameen who tried the case, refusing to release it, ordered it to be sold.

The owner, being thus deprived of his property, brought a regular suit to set aside the order in the Court of the Sudder Ameen, who was subordinate to the Principal Sudder Ameen. The Sudder Ameen, finding the order wrong, set it aside.

The decree holder then appealed against the latter order, and the appeal was sent for disposal to the aforesaid Principal Sudder Ameen—the very individual whose order had been upset. (Musr Ganesh Kuar, *vs.* Chummon Lall Chowderi.)

Now, it was not likely that the Principal Sudder Ameen would agree with his subordinate in holding that his own order was quite wrong; on the contrary, there was every probability of his reversing the Sudder Ameen's order and restoring his own. Therefore the owner of the property applied, under the abovementioned Section, to the District Judge, praying that the appeal might be heard by some other officer. The District Judge was Mr. A. J. Elliot. He at once refused the prayer.

Now, what Mr. A. J. Elliot's idea of "sufficient cause" may be I am not aware, but every schoolboy knows that when a man has given an opinion he is pretty certain to stick to it, and that, when A and B take opposite views of the same question A himself is not exactly the fittest person to decide which of the two views is the correct one.

This is my first point. Either a party should be entitled to demand that his case should not fall into the hands of an officer from whom he cannot expect an impartial trial, or the Law should allow an appeal generally in all matters of "discretion." A superior court should have an opportunity of judging whether a cause shown is "sufficient" or not. I have given but one example, but that should suffice.—SPECTATOR.

EARLY JOURNALISM IN MADRAS.

(*Madras Times.*)

JOURNALISM in Madras some thirty years ago, though different in many respects from what it is in our day, was certainly not wanting in ability and power, nor in those essential qualities of impartiality and independence, without which it cannot hope to fulfil its functions faithfully. A tri-weekly newspaper of very considerable merit, known as the "Standard," was started in 1835—the notable year in which the Press in India was emancipated—upon the independent principle of being "open to all parties and influenced by none." Contemporary with the "Standard" was the "Male Asylum Herald," a paper which had been established many years previously, and enjoyed a high reputation. It was the property of the Directors of the Military Orphan Asylums, and was conducted by a gentleman conspicuous for his ability, and the active part he took in all the various schemes which occupied public attention. The Break-water scheme was one of them, and we allude to it as we purpose noticing it more fully as we proceed. There was also, then, a tri-weekly, called the "Madras Times," which until the "Standard" has been unfurled, was conducted by the Editor and proprietor of the latter. The "Times," though prior to the "Standard" in point of time, was of more recent origin than the "Herald"; it was established soon after Lord Bentinck had tacitly permitted the rules which restrained the freedom of the Press to be held in abeyance; the bolder, and highly popular measure of entirely removing the restrictions by which the Indian Press was bound, having been carried out by Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the great annoyance of the Court of Directors, a few years subsequently. The "Madras Courier" and the "Gazette" demand a place in our category, simply because they were then still in existence; but we do not intend to make any further reference to them, as these papers are connected with a remoter and darker period with which at present we have no concern.

The Act by which freedom of the Press was secured, was not passed and promulgated till September 1835, although it had virtually been in operation ever since the draft was completed in April of the same year. It was a period of intense anxiety in this country, and until the Act was finally passed, and it was certain that it would not be repeated in the succeeding Government, of which grave apprehensions were entertained, there was continued discussion on every side. Public meetings were held in Calcutta, and the papers teemed with disquisitions on the all-engrossing subject. The "Herald," in a spirited leader, advised the course pursued at Calcutta in regard to public meetings to be adopted in the other Presidencies and the principal out-stations; but it does not appear that there was any public demonstation at Madras, though the papers of the day did good service in the cause. It will be remembered that Sir Charles Metcalfe was Governor-General only provisionally, and it was feared that his liberal policy, by which he had secured to the country an inestimable boon, would be viewed with extreme displeasure, as indeed it was, by the magnates of Leadenhall. It was known that Lord Heytesbury, during the brief space the Tories were in power, had been appointed to the office; but the intelligence that on the resumption of the Ministry by the Whigs, the appointment had been revoked, had not yet reached India. During the interval the "Standard" wrote thus:—"A letter on the 'Regulations of the Press,' as lately promulgated by the Supreme Government, under the signature of 'Grenville,' has appeared in the 'Bengal Hurkaru,' and also found its way from that print into several of the papers at this Presidency. The writer deprecates most justly the idea of urging the enactment of the Bill prior to the day fixed by the Governor General in Council; at the same time that he is adverse to the postponement of that measure beyond the 1st August meeting of the Legislative, out of mere compliment to Lord Heytesbury. The view he has taken of the subject is as manly as it is correct, for it would be derogatory to the dignity of the acting Governor General, as well as insulting to his successor, were he to anticipate the operations of a measure originated by himself, and made public after the due deliberation of in Council. We shall hope therefore with him that the resolutions of the public meeting in Calcutta will be confined to a strong expression of its gratitude for the proposed 'Regulations,' and its confidence that they will be ratified at the time appointed. It is well remarked by '*Grenville*,' that the new Viceroy can as easily cancel the Act if passed before his arrival, as he can prevent its passing into a law should it lay over till his arrival; and he could not fail to find an excuse for either, should he be goaded to it by an injudicious display of distrust, whether on the part of the meeting or the Government."

That the privilege hitherto denied of free discussion should, when first conceded, occasionally have been abused, is not to be wondered at. The following amusing passage, taken from the correspondence columns, conveys a reproof under the guise of a compliment:—"I am fain to say, sir, that the 'Times' when under your editorship, displayed an independent spirit and vigour of thought which were very creditable to you, and such as the new paper press of Madras never attained to before; but am sorry to be obliged to add that I must qualify this praise, by saying that vulgar popularity seemed to be aimed at by pandering to the unwholesome appetite for personal slander and vituperation, which is too prevalent in the Madras community, if we may judge by the new papers, and which the recently obtained freedom of the Press, brought into disgusting and unparalleled activity. At the same time, I freely admit that these faults were more manifest in the correspondence of the paper, than your editorial compositions. A great deal of his scandalous writing was avowedly for the purpose of rectifying public abuses; but it was too palpable that the principal object was to subserve some selfish purpose or other, and to gratify private animosities. I venture to suggest that the same course should be avoided in the career of the 'Standard,' for, it must be evident that such means are the very worst that can be adopted, to obtain respect for the public Press, and to secure its beneficial influences on society." Not without just cause was the complaint, nor unnecessary the warning; and shortly afterwards a similar accusation was brought against the "Standard" itself by a correspondent who signed himself "Conservative"—"A foreigner asked the noted Horne Tooke, how much treason a man might write in England, and yet defraud the gallows? The democrat answered, he did not know but he was trying! Are you, sir, ambitious of solving some such problem, that you thus continue in the 'Standard' the career you commenced in the 'Times'? *Par parenthes* let me observe how much more orthodox were, in the latter paper, your successor's ideas, how genuine his conservatism, how original too his remarks! 'To him no pilfered writer could say *hos versiculos*, &c. No! he keeps a Register, and should any talented writer attract the notice of the head of our Government, ever anxious to reward such merit, the Register assigns the *suum cuique* in a moment." The reader is enlightened as to the meaning of the allusion by a note appended by the Editor:—"After the offer published in a late number of the 'Times,' to betray a former correspondent of that paper for pecuniary reward and guaranteed safety to the betrayer, it is pretty clear that a Register is not without its use." The fact is that correspondents often allowed themselves a latitude and license as unbecoming as it was unsafe, and involving serious results, though it does not appear that a prosecution for libel was ever entered upon, or even threatened.

We turn now to the Break-water Committee and their proceedings, which appear to have engrossed public attention to a degree which the importance of the undertaking fully warranted. The Committee had before them a plan prepared by Captain A. T. Cotton of the Madras Engineers. Eight of the members, of whom Captain Cotton himself was one, agreed to adopt the plan; and there were seven who voted against it. This settlement of the question by a majority of one migh well give rise to the expression of an opinion not altogether favourable to the scheme. Captain Cotton thus describes his plan, the points of which, he says, "are now so generally allowed, that they do not require to be particularly remarked upon. 1st. The work best calculated to counteract the surf, should be unconnected with the shore, because there would then be the least danger of the form of sand-banks round it. 2nd. Its shape should be a straight line parallel with the coast in order that the current may be as little interrupted by it as possible. 3rd. It should be of rough stone to secure permanency. And 4th, it should be neither within, nor much beyond the outer line of the surf, that there might be the less danger of the sand around it being disturbed, and that the communication might be kept open at all times when a boat can live in the roads." Further, the Break-water was to be placed in a depth of about 20 feet of water, and to be raised 5 feet above high water—the total height being thus 25 feet. It was to be at a distance of 350 yards from the shore, where there is about 20 feet of water at spring-tide, and the length was fixed at 200 yards, though there was a difference of opinion on this point, as some contended that it should not be less than 350 yards. The cost of the undertaking was estimated at Rupees 61,000. . . . . The experiment—for it was nothing more—ended, as was foretold, in utter failure; and for some time afterwards the anchorage was rendered unsafe by the dispersion of the stones in different directions. . . .

We conclude for the present with one more extract from the "Standard":—"Some of our contemporaries having copied the remarks of a Bengal paper noticing our secession from the 'Madras Times' and recommending the incorporation of the 'Standard' with the 'Herald, in the shape of a *daily* paper: it may not be amiss to inform our metropolitan contemporary of a circumstance perhaps unknown to him, which is that the 'Herald,' although no longer the official paper of the Government, is yet to a great extent under the control of a Committee appointed by the Government, while the 'Standard' is, as it professes to be, uninfluenced by all parties whatsoever. The 'Herald' besides is the property of a public charity, and the 'Standard' belongs to private individuals, of whom the Editor is one. Any coalition therefore of the kind recommended is, in the nature of things, impossible; nor would it, we apprehend be an advantage to the public, since papers which do not find a ready admission into the 'Herald,' may meet with better fortune in the 'Standard.' It would, however, be doing an injustice to the present Editor of the 'Herald,' did we not freely admit that his liberality of tone, as well as his tact and talent, place him infinitely higher than any of his predecessors during the last quarter of a century at least; and we feel it an honour to be classed, by so well conducted a journal as the Bengal one referred to, on a level with him. With regard to a daily paper, however, we believe, with the exception of a very few, the opinions at Madras are, that we are not yet ripe for a daily print although we are certainly advancing rapidly towards the maturity." It is now three-and-thirty years since this was written.

THE NEED OF A DIVORCE LAW IN INDIA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A DIVORCE law is unmistakeable evidence of progress and civilization. The most primitive form of satisfaction to the injured husband was the sword. But in these days humanity shrinks from the shedding of blood; better to cut the house-hold chords; better to shed the tears of social disgrace. And in proportion to the success with which sanguinary results can be avoided—to the success with which the anger of the injured husband can be appeased, is one of the standards of modern civilization. After the days of sword and pistol, came those of damages. The husband fixes a value on the society of his wife, and the co-respondent is called upon to pay for the loss of a virtuous woman, although he really pays for one of weakest virtue. But there are not unfrequently circumstances in life—taking goods on credit for instance, or taking what is not his own—when a man is supposed to give a very high price for the very worst articles. And society generally approves of the result. But damages cannot always be cast so heavily as to appease the anger of an injured husband, and even damages imply an outlay—so that the luxury does not extend to the poor. In this country many natives decline to accept the arithmetical computation, and as India in its legislation is supposed to benefit by European experience, and as some of its new-made laws are comparatively in advance of those of the West, an additional power was placed in the hand of the pursuer, by

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW'S" REFLECTIONS ON THE WEATHER.

The weather has passed from its habitual position in our conversation. Instead of being a mere shoeing-horn to introduce more interesting topics, it has become the staple of all intercourse between human beings—the one really attractive and absorbing subject. If at any time during the last few weeks, or, as it seems to the wearied imagination, the last few years, we could have applied an acoustic machine to collect into one all the various streams of talk that are dribbling in a thousand dining-rooms, one sound, like Aaron's rod, would swallow up all the rest. We should hear in every variety of tone the one melancholy wail—how hot it is! There is literally steaming up a lamentation and a ceaseless tale of wrong, and though the bodies from which it proceeds are limp and dilapidated, we may certainly add that the words are strong. Of possible evils to crops or to health we say nothing; but the national loss in the shape of temper would be something startling if it were calculable by any statistical method. To complain is of course useless, except so far as even useless complaint affords a certain transient solace; to philosophize is all but impossible, and even to think or write connectedly is a serious effort for persons of delicate constitution. Yet a few random reflections gradually impress themselves upon the enfeebled intellects of the sufferers. It is impossible, for example, not to feel a certain sense of humiliation at the power exercised by a trifling rise of the thermometer. The influence produced upon national character by varieties of climate has been a commonplace since the days of Montesquieu; the importance of even a slight change is being forcibly impressed upon the least attentive. It is curious to think by how slight a tenure we hold some of the gifts upon which we chiefly pride ourselves. Our political and religious ideas dissolve and melt with the waste of our animal tissues. One trifling example is often given. The material image by which the Southern nations instinctively represent the penalties of a future world is that of intense heat. The Esquimaux, on the other hand, consider hell to be a region of bitter and never-ceasing cold. In our normally changeable climate, the more appropriate conception seems to be that in *Paradise Lost*, where the damned are carried by sudden changes from one extreme to the other. Just now it is impossible for any person of average constitution to dissociate the ideas of cold and comfort. Though we cannot quite console ourselves by thinking on the frosty Caucasus, we can derive some pleasure from the thoughts of American cooling drinks; there is a music about the very sound of smashes and cobblers and cocktails. And in the opposite direction, our ideas of the infernal regions conform with singular accuracy to the ordinary images derived from Oriental sources. We have simply to fancy ourselves pacing Pall Mall for ever under the heat of a London July. But in more important matters than the concrete symbols by which we choose to interpret theological doctrines, the disintegration of our national creeds is beginning to manifest itself. Take for example, the British Constitution, that palladium of our liberties, the British jury, the glorious system of party government, or any other topic of English complacency. We have been accustomed to speak of them as eternal and immutable, founded upon the solid rock of human nature; and yet it is becoming manifest that in our exultation we have forgotten the necessary proviso that the thermometer should not habitually exceed (say) 80°. When it rises distinctly above that limit party government becomes a mockery. The House of Commons is a purgatory to which no patriotism could reconcile a man for more than a limited period. The few heroic persons who adhere to their benches become as languid as an Oriental council, with occasional outbursts of intense irritability. Absolute submission is possible under such circumstances, or a fierce quarrel succeeded by utter prostration; but that which is not possible is a spirited and long-continued contest, in which a succession of combatants comes out fresh and smiling, each man hitting his hardest, and yet never losing his temper. To maintain a vigorous struggle the constitution must be elastic, and the muscles braced. The temperature must be such as to allow of persistent effort; a certain temperate heat is necessary for a party fight as for an athletic performance, or it makes at least an equal drain on the constitution. If the present heat were to continue, half the members would be panting like wearied dogs, and the other half snapping like the same animals in incipient hydrophobia. The dignity of the assembly would disappear; the Speaker must abandon his wig; the Ministers must take off their coats; messengers must be admitted with cooling drinks; and irritable tempers would find the ordinary modes of warfare insufficient, and take to the bowie-knife and revolver as a more emphatic relief to their feelings. If a nearer approximation has not been made to this state of things, it is partly because many members have fled, and because the remainder are too much jaded to be capable of any vigorous action. They snap, but they have not enough energy to bite. The House of Commons, in short, is an assembly emphatically suited to moderate degrees of heat. A great statistician proved that a certain flower blossomed when the sum of the squares of the mean daily temperatures was equal to a given quantity. Some similar law may probably be discovered showing at what moment the bands of party restraint would infallibly burst, and Parliament dissolve into an incoherent mass of demoralized units rising only to spasmodic quarrels. The same causes affect even more deeply the national spirit from which even Parliament derives its authority. What is the sacred institution whose peril would rouse us to descend into the streets at midday? Could Mr. Beales collect a public meeting under this sun to vindicate a great constitutional principle. The very odour of a collected mob would drive off all persons possessed of olfactory organs, and the orator could hardly find voice to speak, or the masses to raise a languid cheer. Nay, if a French despot were to land upon our shores, and propose to relieve us of all the bother of governing the country, we could also find it in our hearts to bless him for his benevolence and public spirit. In spite of enthusiasts at Wimbledon patriotism is too exciting a passion to be welcome at a temperature of over 80°.

The morality which has for its object the social relations is, if possible, a still more irksome burden. During the hot hours of the day one feels that the duty of Christian charity should be to a certain extent relaxed. One ought of course to love one's neighbour as oneself; but then it must be admitted that "oneself" is anything but an object of unqualified affection. So far as a man's body is concerned, he is a nuisance to himself and to all his neighbours. He is simply a moist mass of unpleasant matter absorbing a considerable share of a limited atmosphere, and certainly giving out nothing agreeable to make up for it. We cannot follow Sydney Smith's advice of taking off our flesh and sitting in our bones; but we become vividly sensible that flesh is on the whole a mistake. A fat man becomes *ipso facto* a criminal; a certain fiend-like consolation may be derived from the spectacle of his sufferings by those who can complacently give thanks that they are not even as this sinner; but the pleasure is certainly immoral. The duty which a fat man owes to society at the present moment is to retire to some cool cellar, and there hide his sufferings from mankind until the return of frost gives an undeniable advantage to the oleaginous compounds of humanity. The spiritual part of our nature is not so directly interested; some of the virtues may be considered to retain their obligation even when an imprincipled thermometer rises to 100° in the shade. But a large number of the moral commands become ambiguous. All that collection of axioms about procrastination being the thief of time, and its congeners, should be temporarily repealed. Busy men are a nuisance. We ought to do nothing that can be put off till to-morrow. Instead of snatching the fleeting moments as they pass, we should be thankful that one more day has passed with no work of any kind accomplished. How sweet it is to pause, to make an end, to rest unburnished, not to shine in use, as though to breathe were not life enough for any reasonable human being! Utter and complete laziness should be the ideal of reasonable men, and the only permissible work that which prevents some other person from doing more.

It must be admitted that some of these remarks have a superficially immoral sound. They are contrary to accepted doctrines, and tend to sanction that weakness of the flesh by which we are sufficiently liable to be conquered. The effort of discovering the deeper ground which would reconcile them to the ordinary exhortations is too great for the weather. Metaphysical inquiries, at least, may be suspended until a more moderate temperature sets in. We will only remark that when the laws of nature undergo so strange an alteration, it would be pedantic to suppose that the laws of morality should not show a certain capacity of adapting themselves to the condition of the world. Meanwhile we may endeavour to draw one or two conclusions more in harmony with accepted theories. The most obvious is the necessity of a large allowance of human charity. The English people, we are accustomed to remark, is the noblest people on the face of the earth, and the English climate, in spite of vain objectors, the most admirable climate; not indeed that Englishmen have not their faults, and that even our climate is not occasionally distressing in its more normal manifestations. But the climate has, until 1868, always enjoyed this undeniable praise, that it is moderate enough to admit on every day of healthy exercise. It is singularly favourable, so far, to physical energy. For once it has signally broken down, and we may now judge for ourselves how much the excellence of the climate is a necessary condition of some of the political and moral advantages on which we pride ourselves. The Americans, as it is often remarked, have developed a new type of character with singular rapidity. For the particular direction which the change has taken we may be unable to account; but it is easy to imagine that if we were to take a hundred average Englishmen, to broil them all the summer and freeze them all the winter, some decided modifications would be produce in a generation or two. When in future we see the long sallow Yankee, we should remember to what a process he and his forefathers have been subjected; a process of natural selection has altered his whole physiognomy. We may reflect how completely the fresh-coloured, succulent, juicy Englishman is a product of the climate. In one where the extremes were greater he would not only be directly modified, as if we were kept at one time in an oven and at another in an ice-house, but he would actually tend to die out. He would be at a disadvantage in contending against the influences of the climate, and his less sanguine relatives would become the ancestors of the next generation. This type of constitution has undoubtedly its defects, even in England; but it is a most essential element in our political institutions. The compromises on which we pride ourselves do not really rest upon the system of checks and balances described by judicious writers, but on the honest, burly, thickheaded, and unexcitable race who work them. If it were possible to suppose that a permanent change was taking place in our climate of which the present summer is the commencement, we should be compelled to anticipate a corresponding extinction of the good old English Tory. The thin, eager race of democrats and revolutionary characters would increase and multiply, and we should lose an element of steadiness which no constitution-monger could replace. Let us be thankful for the rational fog, and pity rather than condemn those who have to conduct their affairs without its softening influence. No wonder if under the unceasing glare they become restless, impatient of compromises, and disposed to settle matters by sharp and decisive measures.

We are going perhaps a little too fast. Perhaps by the time this is before our readers the glorious uncertainty of the British climate may have once more vindicated itself. The Gulf Stream, of which scientific persons are disposed to make an intolerable bore, may have brought back our beloved mists. We may feel like owls retiring from the uncongenial glare of day to their habitual twilight. And perhaps the most practical moral we can take with us is the singular extent to which we are unprepared in this as in some other contingencies. A bright summer comes upon us as though we had never heard of sunshine. We feel it trebly because we have none of the proper appliances. Old Indians complain that they are hotter in England than in the tropics, because neither houses nor style of living are adapted to meet so rare an enemy as the English sun. It would be some gain if we had learnt some humble lessons which are familiar in countries of no greater average heat than our own, as, for example, the real value of ice. It has made its appearance more frequently than of old upon our tables, but we still scarcely appreciate the amount of luxury to be derived from it even in moderate weather.—*Saturday Review July 25.*

ICE.

(All the Year Round.)

The thermometer stood at ninety in the shade. There had fallen no rain in England for upwards of six weeks, except an occasional shower, of no more real refreshment to the parched ground than a teaspoonful of water would have been to a thirsty giant. I sat on the lawn of my cottage under the shade of an apple-tree, and read the doleful account in the morning's newspaper of the damage already done by the drought, and the still further damage to be apprehended if the fierce sun continued to strean down upon the world much longer, without veiling his face with a few clouds and storms. Brown was the grass and sickly were the flowers; and the leaves on the tall tree tops, though green and fresh, made no merry rustling to the gentle wind, for the simple reason that not a breath of air was stirring. I looked wistfully to the deep blue sky, in which there was not a speck of cloud that had a drop of moisture in it, and bethought me how scant was in ordinary seasons the gratitude of the English for one of the greatest blessings of this or of any other country.

Blow, west wind, blow,
And fall, oh, gentle rain;
The corn-fields long to hear thy voice,
And woods and orchards will rejoice
To welcome thee again.

Having too much of a good thing, in the matter of rain, it is only when they suffer from the want of it that the dwellers in these isles, whether agriculturists or not, know what a blessing it is, just as, for a similar reason, most people undervalue their health, until the angelic visitant takes leave of them, perhaps to return no more. After a forty or fifty days' drought, it would be difficult even for Mr. Babbage, Professor De Morgan, or Mr. George Bidder, to count up to within a hundred thousand pounds or so, the value to the farmers and gardeners of Great Britain and Ireland of one good drenching downfal of big round drops continued for four-and-twenty hours. From the blessings of the rain, as I was both warm and thirsty, my thoughts wandered to the blessings of the frost and the snow, and to the fairest production of cold, clear, transparent, delicious ice, such as Lake Wenham and numberless Norwegian lakes, whose names no one has thought it worth while to promulgate, have for long years been in the habit of supplying to a world not sufficiently grateful for the luxury. As it happened, there was a remnant of pure Wenham in the house, brilliant as the Koh-i-noor, and placing a lump of the dainty blessing in a goblet, and pouring thereon the contents of a bottle of Brighton seltzer, I drank and was refreshed, and felt a physical as well as a moral conviction that ice was one of the greatest bounties of nature, and that those who do not consume it daily as an addendum to their diet, are ignorant of a cheap luxury, or thoughtlessly forego a healthful gratification to the palate. In the moist climate of the British Isles, where the commonest transitions of the weather are from wet to dry, and dry to wet, we scarcely know what wholesome cold is, especially the clear, crisp cold that invigorates the whole system of the healthy human creature, and sets the blood coursing merrily through the veins. Sometimes, it is true, as Shakespeare sings, "The icicles hang by the wall, and Dick the shepherd bites his nail," to prevent his finger-tips from being frostbitten, but such hardy and vigorous seasons are rare and short as angel visits. Not perhaps more than once in seven years has the skater a fair chance for the enjoyment of his beautiful recreation, but when the ice will bear the weight of a crowd, it is one of the pleasantest sights in the world to witness the delight of the young and middle-aged English of both sexes, as they wend their way to the nearest water, skates in hand, ready for a pleasure as captivating to most people as the dance in a ballroom, and a thousand times more healthful. If there be a happier being in the world at such a time than a nimble skater—male or female—it is the small boy upon a slide, rollicking, uproarious, blissful! Quick motion with little effort is always delightful, and in this respect both slating and sliding afford the nearest approach to bliss and to flying, which such wingless bipeds as men and women can ever hope to enjoy in their present state of existence. "I hate England," said a little Canadian boy of twelve years old, on board a steamer bound from New York to Liverpool, and on his way to school at Harrow. "Why?" said the astonished captain. "Because there's no skating, and the rivers never freeze there and it's always raining," he replied, sulkily, yet defiantly; "and it's so jolly in Canada in the winter." Jack Frost, if not a jack of all trades, is a jack of many. As an agriculturist, he is as serviceable in producing a full crop as the sunshine or the rain, as every farmer will acknowledge. He destroys the noxious insects, that but for his exterminating touch would consume the early sown seed before it had time to germinate. Moreover, he infuses into the arable earth a chemical virtue that the warm moist atmosphere does not always contribute, and of which the beneficial results are apparent in the summer grass and the autumnal corn. As a scavenger, he does more work in a night, by drying up the miry ways, than a million of men with brooms and shovels could do in a week. As an engineer he can build a bridge over the Thames or the St. Lawrence, not exactly so durable as Mr. Page's one at Westminster, or Mr. Stephenson's at Montreal, but quite as solid as either while it lasts; and has been known to do such Titanic work in a single night, which is a feat that the engineering genius of mere Stephensons, Brunels, or Pages can never hope to accomplish. But it is as a working jeweller that Jack Frost is most conspicuous. By a breath he can transform the dew upon the grass into diamonds, make a rose-leaf as beautiful as a brooch of malachite studded with brilliants, and convert a flimsy rope of the spider's web into a string of beaded pearls, such as empresses might envy, if any human jeweller could execute in more permanent form an adornment so lovely. Nor are these the only specimens of his handiwork. He can trace upon our windows the most delicate filagree work, to which imagination can give almost any form it pleases, from that of the tree, the flower, or the leaf to that of the whole forest, the flowing river or a miniature Alpland, with the simulacra of Mount Blanc, Monte Rosa, and the Wetterhorn in microscopic accuracy. Nature so full of beautiful forms, offers nothing more beautiful in its kind than the icicle, produced by the mingled action of the sunshine and the frost; of the sunshine that melts and the frost that hardens; of the frost that gains the temporary victory in the struggle, and converts the thawing snow into pendants of transparent crystal, glowing in the discomfitted sunshine with all the colours of the rainbow.

He who has never seen an iceberg—and expects to see one—has, if his expectation be realised, a glory yet to come, and a terror yet to behold.

One of these floating mountains ran aground, as a ship might do some years ago, and stuck fast in the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland. Here it remained for two years, before the heats of the short summers were powerful enough to dissolve it. This berg stood upwards of eight hundred feet in height; and as floating ice sinks two-thirds of its depth, this respectable refrigerator must have been about two thousand four hundred feet in total height, or about six times as high as St. Paul's. Some suppose that the unfortunate Atlantic steamer "The President"—the mysterious disappearance of which, a quarter of a century ago, created so much painful anxiety in England and America—must have run against such a floating island as this, and been sent to the bottom with all on board. The iceberg and the floe—the latter being flat or surface, as distinguished from the peak and mountain ice—when detached from the solid earth of the Polar regions, sometimes carry along with them on their sudden disruption large masses of granite; and sometimes Polar bears, which, unsuspicious of danger from the influence of the warm sun that penetrates even these inhospitable regions, have gone to sleep upon the ice, and awakened to find themselves unwilling mariners, drifting away to certain death in the warm waters of the southern seas.

Whatever is beautiful is useful in its degree, and the uses of ice are as manifold as its loveliness. Medical science—always beneficently active to discover the means of alleviation as well as of cure for the numberless physical evils that assail humanity—very early became aware of the value of ice as an anodyne, or soother of pain, in cases of local inflammation. More recently it has discovered that ice can be used as an anæsthetic as advantageously as chloroform, and in some respects more advantageously inasmuch as it can be employed locally, in surgical operations of a severe character. There is no danger in its application to people of abnormally nervous temperament, or who suffer from heart disease. In the extraction of teeth—a very painful surgical operation, as most people now who remember that man (and woman also)

Is born to trouble,
Both from single teeth and double—

ice is an anæsthetic that completely deadens the sensibility of pain, and renders tooth-drawing almost as easy as the paring of the nails. As an article of luxury for the table, ice is only just beginning to be known to the English people—to the "upper ten thousand," as it were. It remains for the present, "cavire to the million," except perhaps in the form of ices, as retailed by the pastrycooks and confectioners. To the fishmonger, as a conservator of their wares in freshness to the latest possible moment, ice has long been known, in the shape of the thins slabs of dirty frozen water, in rare wintry seasons collected from the stagnant pools in the neighbourhood of our great towns and cities. Such ice is good for nothing but refrigeration; but the real Wenham, or Norway or St. Lawrence ice is not only good for refrigeration but for consumption, and every purpose of utility and health to which ice can be applied. In the cities of the New World ice is almost as essential an article of diet as bread, and the iceman comes round every morning as regularly as the milkman does in London, and leaves at the door of every house which has supplies, a glittering block, sufficient for the day's consumption, which the servant or "help" takes in at her convenience, serving up a portion with the breakfast butter, not because it is ordered, but simply as a matter of course. Iced water, iced milk, iced ale or beer, are as common among all classes as iced champagne is among the select few in England. To forego the customary cooler would in the summer, and often in the winter—for ice is good in all seasons—be as great a hardship as to go without dinner.

We are a meat-consuming people; but our labourers and unskilled workmen taste little meat except bacon. Every year butchers' meat is becoming more costly, and further out of the reach of the poor. Trade must bring from South America the superabundant beef, and from the Antipodes the superabundant mutton, that in both of these wealthy and teeming regions find no purchasers. Ice supplies the means for effecting this much-desired result, and is a reason for the hope as well as for the belief that, ere many years have passed, enterprising merchants will be encouraged to convey to our shores fleet loads of the beef and mutton, packed in ice, or chemically frozen, that our population would so gladly purchase at half or a third of the price of British cattle, but that for want of such a trade is boiled down into tallow in Australia, or suffered to rot in Brazil, until it is fit for nothing but manure. If, as has been said, the man who makes a blade of grass to grow where grass never grew before, is a public benefactor, who shall measure the benefaction of him, who shall first successfully organise a plan for bringing the beef and mutton of the world to the mouths of the English multitude?

There is one other aspect of ice which we in these islands may be excused, if we look upon with pride: the love of adventure which the mysteries of the Northern Pole have maintained in the minds of our hardy and daring mariners. "The storm, the fog, the sleet, the pitiless cold," have no terrors for them, as dozens of expeditions to discover the North-west Passago, and as the names of Ross, Parry, Franklin, M'Clintock abundantly testify.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On demand	...	at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes	...	at 1s. 10¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£20	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
On Scotland do.	...		
On Ireland do.	...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 9/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	...	4 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	...	3 "
3 do.	...	...	...	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Haukow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	1s. 11d.	"
3 do.	...	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
2 do.	...	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	...	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...	1s. 10 3/4d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, or 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted homein the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th August 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,500.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 29, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZPATRICK, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINDHAM, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—216 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860—		£ 76,000
" " 1861, 1862, 1863—		£117,000
" " 1864, 1865, 1866—		£171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John H. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.

Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

COLONIAL BRANCH.
AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal.
INDIA.—Bombay.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morrise, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
Medical Referee.—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India.—J. Le Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Hom, Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birthday.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Annual.	Half-yearly	Age next Birthday.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Annual.	Half-yearly.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
20	39 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 11 0	30 15 0
60	0	42 4 0	60	81 10 8	43 5 4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete. TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per